

BILLINGE-AND-WINSTANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1958



J. S. MATHER,

Medical Officer of Health.

C. BROWN,

Public Health Inspector.



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BILLINGE-AND-WINSTANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council - Councillor T. Sharrock, J.P. C.C.

Vice-Chairman of the Council - Councillor T. Gibson.

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Councillor W. Alker	Councillor P. Neafcy
Councillor W. Derbyshire	Councillor E. Picton -
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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:- Councillor W. Derbyshire.

Vice-Chairman:- Councillor E. Picton.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1958

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
of the
BILLINGE-AND-WINSTANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-seventh Annual Report, incorporating the thirteenth Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector, on the Health and Sanitary condition of your district in 1958.

As in previous years it has been compiled in the manner indicated by the Ministry of Health Circular.

I wish to thank you for the very kind interest taken in matters affecting health and sanitation of the district. I would also like to extend my thanks to other members of the Staff for their valuable assistance during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. S. MATHER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA

Area in acres	4,596
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1958.	6,350
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1958, according to the rate books	1,996
Rateable Value	£52,356
Sum Represented by a penny rate	£ 229

Building development continues apace, transforming the aspect of the district from a rural to a suburban character. Situated between two expanding towns and provided with excellent travel facilities, this is of course, inevitable. Fortunately some of the choicest agrarian features remain preserved, for the present at least, by the Town and Country Planning Authority. The lack of certain shops to meet the needs of this growing population is recognised by the Council, and the requisite action is under consideration.

No change in the industries of the district is to be observed. Most residents travel outside the area to find employment, though brick and terra-cotta manufacture, agriculture, stone quarrying and coal mining including open-cast operations, still absorb a section of the male population locally, and hospital laundry, kitchen and ward work, some of the female. Unemployment remained at a minimum.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	91	45	46
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	—	—	—
	91	45	46
	—	—	—

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the district	-	crude	14.3
		adjusted	15.3

Other Live Birth Statistics introduced for the purpose of comparison:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live births in district during 1957	88	43	45
Live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population for 1957		-	crude 14.1
			adjusted 15.1

Live birth rate for England and Wales in 1958 - 16.4

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - Nil.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Total live and still births - 91

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - Nil.

Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) in England and Wales - 21.6

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	92	46	46

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - crude 14.5
adjusted 7.1

Death rate for England and Wales in 1958 - 11.7

It must again be observed that the figures relative to the deaths are distorted beyond local significance, by the inclusion of the deaths of chronic sick from Billinge Hospital.

<u>Maternal deaths (including abortion)</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death rate per 1,000 total live and still births</u>
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Puerperal and post abortive sepsis Nil. Nil.

Other maternal causes Nil. Nil.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births - Nil.

Death rate of infants under one year of age

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Death of infants under one year of age:-	1	1	-
Legitimate	1	1	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

All infants per 1,000 live births - 11.0

Legitimate infant mortality rate - 11.0

Illegitimate infant mortality rate - Nil.

Number of infantile deaths per 1,000 live births in England and Wales in 1958 - 22.5

<u>Neo-Natal Mortality</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
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Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:-

Legitimate - -

Illegitimate - -

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Nil.

Mortality rate in England and Wales - 16.2

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Mortality rate - Nil.

Malignant Growths

Mortality rate - 2.68 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area

(a) Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens submitted to Wigan Infirmary.

Bacteriological Examinations carried out at Liverpool City Laboratories.

Number of samples taken - 1.

Chemical Analysis carried out at the Liverpool City Laboratories.

Number of samples taken - Nil.

(b) Ambulance Facilities

Prompt and efficient service has been maintained day and night by the County Ambulance organisation (telephone number Wigan 55151). Patients may be conveyed to hospital by ambulance or sitting-case cars, as the circumstances demand. Arrangements are usually made through the doctor or nurse responsible, but in an emergency, the ambulance is available as required on dialling 999.

(c) Nursing in the Home

The Home Nursing Service is administered by the Lancashire County Council. District Nurses usually act on the instruction of Doctors. Those working in the area during the year were:-

Mrs. A. H. Worthington	Telephone number	Billinge	222
Mrs. M. Worthington	"	Wigan	82668
Mrs. A. Fairhurst	"	Wigan	82408

Nurse A. H. Worthington has now attained a well earned retirement, and is replaced by Mrs. D. M. Fowles, telephone number Billinge 265.

Home Help

This service has been inaugurated to assist households in time of difficulty, as for example where young children are deprived of their mother and unprovided for, or where infirm or aged persons are unable to fend for themselves. Naturally, such cases abound, and often exceed the facilities available, so that some discrimination is required. Nevertheless, no needy case is ignored. Representations are made through the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, telephone number Wigan 44208.

(c) Nursing in the Home (continued)

The Health Visitors, primarily introduced for the after-care of mothers and infants, have had the scope of their duties extended considerably to include such diversities as the welfare of the aged and chronic sick, and re-habilitation of problem families. They constitute in effect a valuable integrating entity with the other Public Health and National Health Services.

Domiciliary Midwifery, is encouraged wherever feasible. By and large the hospitals cater for first pregnancies, elderly multiparae, complicated cases, and those with inadequate domestic facilities. Nurse Ashall, (telephone number Billinge 352), the local midwife, attends most of those delivered at home. In a total of 91 births in the district, she attended 32 of the domiciliary cases.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres - No change

Child Welfare

The local Clinic under the County Control is held in the Billinge Conservative Club every Tuesday afternoon between 2.0 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Mothers are urged to attend with their children under school age, and guidance is given on general upbringing, with advice on minor ailments. Baby foods are also made available at reduced prices on the Medical Officer's recommendation.

(e) Hospitals

The all embracing provisions of the National Health Scheme continued to extend the scope of hospitals available to local patients. Nevertheless, the majority receive their treatment, whether as in-patients or out-patients at one of the hospitals in the Wigan and Leigh Group. A minority go to the St. Helens Hospitals. Special cases have treatment in Manchester or Liverpool Hospitals. Infectious cases requiring hospital isolation are usually transported to Whelley.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA:-

(1) Water

The Council's Water Undertaking was transferred to the St. Helens Corporation Water Board on April 1st, under the provisions proposed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for re-grouping of Water Undertakings. Since then the responsibility for the supply to the district has been vested in that Authority. The Council is represented by one member on the Corporate Committee. The transition has fulfilled all expectations.

An adequate supply has been regularly maintained through drought conditions which would formerly have evoked stringent economies, and a routine bacteriological check demonstrated a high degree of purity.

An early advantage from the amalgamation was manifested at the hamlet of Kings Moss, where a new main from Rainford brought an improved supply.

During the year 84 new houses were connected to the public mains, bringing the total number to 1,994. Two remote dwellings still remain isolated from the general system.

(2) Drainage and Sewerage

Modern sewage treatment plants are now in operation at both ends of the district, replacing the primitive broad irrigation methods which had been fouling the land and polluting adjoining streams to an ever increasing extent.

The new installation at Chapel End conforming with the usual sedimentation and sprinkler design was functioning throughout the year, though not always as effectively as anticipated, judging from recent adverse reports of the Rivers Board. The fault is presumably one of method rather than construction, and the assistance of the Consulting Engineer is being sought to elucidate the trouble. Nevertheless flaws in design are apparent which have been obviated in the later Northern installation.

In another respect too, difficulties have been encountered with the Lyne Vale Scheme. The effluent brook has for years been increasingly choked, and the land bogged to the detriment of agriculture. Liability for this was previously accepted by the Council on the supposition that the sludge escaping from the inadequate broad irrigation land was solely responsible. Now it appears that sand workings further up-stream, combined with a higher level of the water impounded in the Carr Mill Dam below have contributed to a major degree of the silting.

The Northern Sewage disposal plan has only recently come into use, unexpected delay and difficulty from undermining having greatly interrupted the progress of the work. But now with these two new plants in operation, and the sewerage of the Penberton Road area into the Wigan system, we can be satisfied that practically the whole district is adequately provided for. Only the isolated hamlet at Kings Moss remains for separate attention. Fortunately building development in this part is negligible.

(3) Rivers and Streams

There is no industrial pollution of any watercourse, and the sewerage danger should now be eradicated.

(4) Sanitary Provisions

The abolition of privy middens and closets has been a primary objective for many years. Progress has been attained in the first place by conversions, the Council providing a grant of £7 towards the costs, and latterly, by slum clearance. However, the introduction of the new scheme for improvement grants on old property will now bring an additional influence to bear, as an essential qualification for the grant is the provision of W.C. accommodation.

It would seem that the Council ought to consider further this question of conversion of privy middens, with particular reference to the increasing of the grant made towards the cost.

Closet Accommodation at the end of 1958

No. of Privy Middens	145
No. of closets attached to these middens	201
No. of pail closets	4
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	2
No. of moveable ashbins	1,541
No. of houses on water carriage system	1,695
No. of fresh water closets	1,998
No. of waste water closets.	Nil.

(5) Public Cleansing

Disinfestation

The following premises were disinfested during the year for reasons stated:-

Cockroach infestation
(Blatta orientalis) - 12 houses partially.

Woodworm
(Anobium punctatum) - 14 houses.

Last year I drew the attention of the Council to the complaints received due to woodworm, and suggested that more publicity would have to be given in the future to this problem.

My observations led me to believe that woodworm is still on the increase. This is probably due to large amounts of second-hand timber being used in and outside existing premises.

(6) Rodent Control

One trained part-time operator is employed on rodent control work.

The following abstract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, indicates the nature and extent of work carried out during the 12 months ended 31st March, 1959.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricultural (5)
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) (4)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	3	1,996	40	2,039	46
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	84	-	84	1
(b) Survey under the Act	12	260	-	272	-
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	197	96	293	46
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					

(6) Rodent Control (Continued)

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricul- tural (5)
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) (4)	
(a) Rats					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	12	107	-	119	-
(b) Mice					
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	12	107	-	119	-
Total treatments carried out - including re- treatments	12	160	-	172	-
Number of "Block Control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

During the year farms have ceased to be dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture. Last year 18 farms were under contract with the Ministry, and it is unfortunate that this scheme has now fallen through, as the farmers find themselves without the service of a competent operator.

With regard to private dwelling houses, no charge is made for the disinfection of mice and rats etc., but business premises are charged for treatment on a time and material basis.

No legal proceedings were taken under the Prevention of damage by pests Act during the year.

(7) Refuse Collection

The Refuse Collection Service provides employment for six full-time men.

The present vehicle - the Karrier Gamecock 10 cubic yards capacity is now in its third year.

Refuse is collected weekly from bins provided by the owner-occupier. A regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year, apart from two weeks holiday and two weeks in January 1958 when inclement weather prevented normal collections. It is a constant difficulty to enlist adequate and suitable labour for this heavy and unpleasant task.

(7) Refuse Collection

Looking ahead, it is apparent that if the development which is anticipated takes place, the acquisition of a further vehicle will be necessary in the course of a year or two.

The Quarry hole at Winstanley Road which has been used for many years for the purpose of refuse disposal, has proved very satisfactory. Only one complaint has been received from the British Railways, who have complained on two or three occasions about crickets on the tip annoying workmen in a signal box adjacent. The crickets were eradicated by the use of Gammaxane. Whilst the quarry at Winstanley Road is adequate for at least another year, it is essential that the Council consider sites for the future tipping of refuse. It is anticipated that the site now in use will be nearing capacity point in two years ... time.

The refuse tip is regularly treated with bait and insecticide as a precaution against rodent and insect infestations.

The emptying of privy middens is carried on systematically, but it is regretted that the decrease in the number of privy middens has only numbered five during the year.

(8) Shops and Offices

Your Public Health Inspector acts as Shop Inspector on behalf of the Lancashire County Council. Under the Shops Act, 1950, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops, and to sanitary conveniences, 66 inspections were made.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to conditions in Offices, i.e. ventilation, sanitary conveniences, etc. 14 inspections were made with satisfactory results.

(9) Licenced Premises

Systematic inspections have been made of the sanitary accommodation at licenced premises. One licenced house has had extensive structural improvements completed during the year. Attention has also been given to the cleansing and sterilising of glasses. The sixteen licenced premises in the district continue to use a suitable detergent for the cleansing of glasses.

(10) Atmospheric Pollution

General observations of works chimneys were made during the year, but there was no cause for complaint.

The attention of the industrialists in the district was drawn to the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, which came into force on the 1st June, 1958.

(11) Swimming Baths and Pools

One private swimming bath is well maintained, having its own purification plant.

(12) Hairdressing Establishments

There are now four hairdressing shops within the Urban District, all for females. Communications concerning the hygiene of premises and hairdressing equipment have been sent to all hairdressers. It is to be regretted that we are still without hairdressing shops for males.

(13) Schools

Total number of schools in the district.	4
Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	Nil.
Number of schools with fresh water closets	4
Number of schools with dust-bins	4
Number of schools supplied with water from mains	4
Number of schools with drainage to public sewers	4

School meals are provided at three of the schools, one school having its own kitchen. The facilities for handling meals at the two schools in the Chapel End of the district are considered satisfactory.

(14) Offensive Trades

There are none in the district.

(15) Common Lodging Houses

There are none in the district.

(16) Canal Boats

There are none in the district.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Substantial progress continues in the clearance of obsolete property. Fair View and the collection of dwellings known as Over-ton in Up Holland Road have been completely cleared. One of the terraces of cottages termed New Houses in Winstanley is partially demolished, as is a terrace of three in Beacon Road and another in Main Street. That property in Birchley, familiarly called "Lower Rant" has been practically evacuated. Other property in Carnill Road and Main Street is closed and awaits demolition. In all 26 houses have been dealt with and 78 persons in 26 families transferred to Council tenancies. To this end 30 flats were completed in the year.

Flats are not generally popular, but have the pre-eminent advantage of being a more economic proposition in construction. Consequently plans are afoot for a further building programme, to include 24 two bedroom and 12 one bedroom flats, as well as 6 three bedroom houses on Council land in Beacon Road. Old peoples' bungalows are also projected, and should be a most welcome addition especially as they may provide a means of relieving overcrowding by a process of exchange. I wish however that help in this respect could be more direct, as we have some very importunate cases on our hands. The points system remains in operation to assist selection when casual vacancies occur, and though nine instances of overcrowding involving 39 persons were abated in one way or another, 21 applications from lodgers in overcrowded homes, comprising 41 families and 126 persons, in addition to 17 from householders, involving 86 persons, remain on the files, contributing to a total of 212 persons known to be living in overcrowded circumstances.

HOUSING STATISTICS

<u>Number of new houses erected during the year</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil	30
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	54	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:- Number

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 101
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 173
2. Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation, and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:
 - (a) Number found during the year 23
 - (b) Total number (or estimated number) existing at the end of the year 338
3. Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit 76

Houses Demolished - In Clearance Areas - (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Quarter	Persons Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil.	-	-
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil.	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act, 1936.	Nil.	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.	23	72	24
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Unfit Houses Closed

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
1. Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2), Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953	3	6 (2 families)
2. Under Sections 3 (1) and 3 (2), Housing Act, 1949.	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936.	-	-

Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	-	-
2. After formal notice under <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Public Health Acts (b) Housing Act, 1936 	17 2	- -
3. Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	-	-

Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)

	<u>Number of Houses</u>
Position at end of year:	
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Under Section 2 (b) Under Section 3 (c) Under Section 4 	Nil. Nil. Nil.
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6	Nil.

<u>Purchase of Houses by Agreement</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in Col.(1)</u>
	(1)	(2)

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year

Nil. Nil.

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants, etc.

PRIVATE BODIES OR INDIVIDUALS

LOCAL AUTHORITY

<u>No. of Schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>	<u>No. of Schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other Buildings affected</u>
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Action during year:-

(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	Nil	-	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority.	Nil	-	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	Nil	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Act	-	Nil.		

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply

The number of distributors registered by this Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

(a) Dairies in the District	2
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	14
(c) Premises outside the district	2

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54

Eight licences were issued to dealers in respect of the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk. The Lancashire County Council undertakes the responsibility as to the routine taking of milk samples. No complaint was received, and no action called for.

Meat and other Foods

There is no local public abbatoir or private slaughter house, and no animal for human consumption was slaughtered in the district.

The meat on sale in shops and vehicles was inspected periodically, and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a list of food condemned during 1958:-

<u>Type of food</u>	<u>Total quantity of stock or consignment examined</u>	<u>Quantity condemned</u>
3 tins pineapple slices	1½ lbs.	1¼ lbs.
5 tins Croydon Apricots	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
6 tins Peaches	3½ lbs.	3½ lbs.
6 tins Grapefruit	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
3 tins Fruit Salad	2½ lbs.	2½ lbs.
9 tins Rice Pudding	21b. 10 ozs.	2 lb. 10 ozs.
3 tins red salmon	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.
4 tins pink salmon	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
2 tins "Socra" salmon	1 lb.	1 lb.
4 tins Tongue	15 lbs. 12 ozs.	15 lbs. 12 ozs.
2 tins Lamb Tongue "South Isle"	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.
1 tin Heinz Chicken Soup	1 lb.	1 lb.
2 tins Wheatsheaf Tomatoes	1 lb.	1 lb.
3 tins Carnation Milk	3 pints	3 pints.
2 tins Corned Beef	12 lbs.	12 lbs.
1 tin Boiled Ham	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
1 tin Polish Ham	10 lbs. 10 ozs.	10 lbs. 10 ozs.
5 tins Pork Luncheon Meat	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.
1 tin Crab	½ lb.	½ lb.
3 tins Processed Peas	1 lb.	1 lb.
2 tins Beans with sausage	1 lb.	1 lb.
2 tins Chicken	13½ ozs.	13½ ozs.

Condemned food was buried at Winstanley Tip, Winstanley Road, Billinge.

Food Hygiene Regulations

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 to 1957, are intended to strengthen the powers of local authorities in securing higher standards of food hygiene throughout the food and catering industries, and thereby help in reducing the incidence of food borne disease. It is true to say that these Regulations in themselves will never achieve maximum effect unless the public also play its part.

Practically all food premises and the vehicles of food hawkers and itinerant vendors of ice-cream in the district have been inspected and assessed in comparison with the various requirements of The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, and, at the end of the year, progress in implementing the requirements of the Regulations was well advanced.

Only two shops remained under the standard required by the Regulations, and steps have been taken to deal with the complaints.

Food Hygiene Regulations

A notable feature has been the general improvement of the structural condition of shops since the Regulations came into force, and we have now two self-serve shops in the area.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other diseases:-

Infectious disease was of infrequent occurrence and sporadic incidence during the first three-quarters of the year, but measles in epidemic form prevailed in Billinge Higher End during the last quarter of the year, accounting for 65 notifications.

Immunisation by Triple Antigen against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus was afforded to 72 pre-school children, and 2 of school age, while 7 school children received the re-inforcing injection.

The improved response with regard to Smallpox vaccinations is also salutary, 60 pre-school children, and 7 school children being so treated.

As to the Poliomyelitis campaign, the appeal was liveliest of all, with 110 pre-school children and 203 school children receiving the primary doses, and 1 pre-school child the re-inforcing dose. Most of this work is done at the County Clinics, but general practitioners have co-operated where desired, especially so in the more recent Poliomyelitis Immunisation peak period.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)

DURING THE YEAR 1958 (AFTER CORRECTIONS)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths	HOSPITALS	
		AGE PERIODS - YEARS														Total cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to the Dis- trict.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	25	45	65 & over	Age unknown				
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (exc. rubella)	67	1	4	8	5	8	40	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia (primary & influenzal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis post infectious	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	74	2	5	9	5	8	41	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The method employed with regard to premises is fumigation with formaldehyde gas. No occasion of this kind arose. Fomites are disinfested in the autoclave by stean.

Tuberculosis

No action was necessary under the Public Health (prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The notification of tuberculosis in the area is efficient, there being no instance of non-notified tuberculosis death.

One new case of Tuberculosis was notified during the year, compared with five cases last year.

Factories and Workshops

There was no offence under the Factory Act, 1937, during the year under review. The Public Health Inspector, working in liaison with H.M. Inspector of Factories, maintained effective supervision of local factories and workshops from the Public Health aspect.

The following is a list of the factories and workshops operating in the district during 1958:-

Collieries	5
Opencast Mining Plant	1
Stone Quarries	2
Boot and Clog Repairing	2
Brickworks	2
Joinery	4
Government Radar Station	1

We are,

Your obedient servants,

J. S. MATHER,

Medical Officer of Health

C. BROWN,

Public Health Inspector

